

CONFIDENTIAL

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 30th August, 1896.

POLITICAL.

The *Asiatic-Hind* (Jalandar), of the 28th August, says that Englishmen appear to be a very selfish people. They are ready to call any one their father when they require any services of him, but they will have nothing to do with him when he is of no use to them. Their conduct does not differ much from that of prostitutes in this respect. The *Englishman* has lately published a very objectionable article which the *Asiatic* has read with a feeling of great indignation, and the *Asiatic* feels inclined to give the Calcutta journal tit for tat, but it is afraid of the Penal Code. In speaking of the mother of Mahārāja Dalip Singh, the *Englishman* says that when the Wazir, who was in love with her, was separated from her, she was displeased, endeavoured to secure his restoration to her, and even compelled Multan to rebel! Again the *Englishman* says that Ranjit Singh left an infant at the time of his death whom he called his son, but whose legitimacy was afterwards suspected. Can any native read these sentences with equanimity? Now that Dalip Singh has asked Government for the redress

Circulation,
350 copies.

of his grievances, Englishmen have the audacity to question his legitimate birth. These pale-faced people are really capable of doing anything. The *Aftab* then gives a translation of the article of the *Englishman* in question.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 23rd August, says that the Finance Committee will no doubt introduce some important changes in the administration, but that much cannot be expected from the Committee, inasmuch as it has been almost entirely composed of Government officers. At least one non-official native member should have been admitted to it from each presidency. But the Committee has made amends for this to some extent by inviting the opinions of native associations on the subject of reduction of public expenditure. The salaries of European officers in this country are very high and considerably exceed those allowed by any other Government to its servants. The worst of it is that although these European officers are paid so highly, they are unable to perform their duties satisfactorily owing to their ignorance of the language, customs and habits of the people. There are frequent miscarriages of justice in cases decided by them, and the laws made by them have to be frequently amended and altered. Here a Deputy Commissioner gets Rs. 2,500 a month and a Commissioner Rs. 2,700, while in Russia the pay of a Commissioner does not exceed Rs. 300. The maximum rate of pay for a Deputy Commissioner should be fixed at Rs. 1,000 and that for a Commissioner at Rs. 1,400. If Europeans do not accept these rates of pay, natives should be appointed in their place. Again, travelling allowance is paid at high rates to European officers, and there is much room for retrenchment in that direction. The rates of pay allowed to Europeans in the army are open to the same objection. To say nothing of officers, a European soldier costs

Government about fifty or sixty rupees a month; whereas the pay of a native soldier, who does not yield the palm to his European brother in bravery or loyalty, is only Rs 8 or 10. A large saving could be effected by reducing the European army and enlisting native soldiers in their place, and by appointing natives to offices, which have hitherto been only held by Europeans, on reduced pay. Again, pensions, too, are allowed to Europeans on a very liberal scale, and the result is that pension charges have risen to one-twelfth the total amount of official salaries. The Finance Committee should also see to this.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 25th August, in

Circulation,
200 copies.

continuation of its previous article on the subject of reduction of public expenditure, remarks that, if the number of districts in the Central Provinces were reduced from 18 to 12, six Deputy Commissionerships, six District Superintendentships of Police, six Civil Surgeoncies, and other offices would be abolished, and a tolerably large saving would be effected in consequence. It appears from the *Nagpur News*, of the 9th August, that the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the offices of District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police, Assistant Commissioners, Forest Officers, and Inspectors of Schools should in future be recruited from among natives, who should be allowed two-thirds the pay allowed to Europeans. The proposal is doubtless a good one, but there is reason to fear that the Chief Commissioner will find it very difficult to carry it out, inasmuch as it will interfere with the interests of Europeans, who have hitherto enjoyed the monopoly of the higher ranks of the public service. The *Sindhu* concurs in the proposals of other newspapers in the Central Provinces which have recommended the abolition of some of the higher offices in the province and the appointment of natives to some of the others. But there is little hope that Government will take these proposals into consideration. Many Commissioners

have been appointed before now, but nothing has come of them, nor can anything be expected from the Finance Committee. However, natives should not desist from drawing the attention of Government to those economical reforms which suggest themselves to their minds. There is generally one Chaplain in every district, but this ecclesiastical establishment could be abolished without any difficulty. Similarly the offices of Assistant District Superintendents of Police are unnecessary, and Government could do without them. The efficiency of the administration would not suffer from the appointment of natives to Assistant Commissionerships.

Circulation,
150 copies

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 21st August, referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert's approaching departure from this country, remarks that his name, like that of Lord Ripon, will always be remembered by natives with gratitude. He was the right hand of his Lordship and greatly assisted him in the introduction of his benevolent measures. During his tenure of office of Legal Member many important Acts and Bills, such as the Ilbert Act, the Local Self-Government Act, the Bengal Tenancy Act, the Bankruptcy Bill and others have been passed or introduced. The Ilbert Act alone is enough to perpetuate his name in this country.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Rasik-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 21st August, says that it appears from the Panjab Jail Report which has lately been published that during the last year 28 per cent. of the jail population in the province were Hindús and 64 per cent. Musalmáns. Again, the Education Reports show that of the boys who attend schools and colleges 61 per cent. are Hindús and 37 per cent. Musalmáns. These figures are a strange commentary on the condition of Muhammadans, and belie the idea entertained in some quarters that their condition in the Panjab is better than that of their co-religionists in other parts of the country. The Hon'ble Saiyid Amir Ali

and his friends often publish statements of Government servants with a view of showing the comparative paucity of Musalmáns in the public service, and ask Government to show special indulgence to their countrymen in the matter of employment. But if they also published statements showing the number of Hindu and Muhammadan graduates, they would at once find out that their countrymen are themselves to blame for their present unsatisfactory condition. If Musalmans desire to improve their condition, they should put their shoulder to the wheel.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd August, complains that the principle on which labour is exacted from convicts in prisons is most objectionable. All convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment are made to work at corn-mills or oil-presses. A professional labourer can perform this kind of work easily enough, but it is cruelty to subject a trader, or any other person unaccustomed to manual labour, to it. A distinction should be made between convicts in the matter of labour.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Bháratendu* (Brindában), for August, referring to the proposals for the establishment of a Legislative Council and a University in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, thanks Sir Alfred Lyall for the measures, but hopes that they will not be carried out in such a way that they may do harm to the country. The Council should not be filled with subservient Members, and the University should not take a form that may be injurious to high education.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 25th August, says that it would seem that one of the several measures recommended by Colonel Ward for the suppression of dacoities is the colonisation of the Charwa forest, and that, therefore, the subject of colonisation is at present engaging the attention of the Local

Circulation,
390 copies.

Administration. It is believed that the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the forest should be colonized by cultivators of the North-Western Provinces. But a similar scheme was tried by Mr. Morris, late Chief Commissioner, at a cost of a lakh of rupees; it was an utter failure, and the Supreme Government took him to task for it. Hence it may be hoped that the same mistake will not be repeated. Well-to-do cultivators in the North-Western Provinces or any other province would never like to leave their homes: only poor people could be induced to emigrate to Charwa, but Government would have to give them every kind of aid. The climate of the forest would not suit strangers. A short residence would expose them to the attack of that form of fever which is called the forest fever. Most of them would succumb to the disease, and those who survived would be anxious to return to their homes. Moreover, strangers are not acquainted with the nature of the soil in the Central Provinces. Hence, if Government is really desirous of colonizing Charwa, cultivators in the Central Provinces should be induced to settle in it on favourable terms.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Aftáb-i-Hind* (Jalandar), of the 28th August, complains that it is believed that the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar is guilty of great highhandedness during his tour in the interior of the district. He makes all the zemindars, lambardars, and zaildars attend on him and orders those who do not make a bow to him to be bound hands and feet. During his late tour many zemindars were ill treated in that way. He holds a public darbar every day in the afternoon during his tour, but does nothing beyond usual things at the darbar.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Panjábí Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 21st August, referring to the reforms proposed by Mr. Cotton in the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, highly approves of his proposals regarding the second

Entrance Examination of
the Calcutta University
and Mr. Cotton.

language and the method of passing candidates. He is quite right in protesting against the second language being compulsory. Boys are generally unable to acquire proficiency in the second language, while the time which they are obliged to devote to it under the present system interferes with the adequate study of more important subjects. Again, it is really very hard that a candidate who fails even in one subject should be treated as if he has failed in all the subjects and should be required to reappear at the examination. This practice involves much loss of valuable time to candidates. Mr. Cotton has also recommended the omission of mensuration from the subjects of examination. But this recommendation is unlikely to be accepted by the Syndicate, as the Government of India, with a view to encouraging technical education, desires that mensuration and drawing should be taught in all schools. It appears from the *Indian Chronicle* that the Hindús of Bengal have approved of Mr. Cotton's proposals, while, on the other hand, the Muhammadans have opposed them. The opposition of the latter is absurd. Mr. Cotton's proposals, if accepted, will be beneficial to all candidates.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 25th August, publishes a picture in which candidates for the University examinations are represented as being beheaded by the examiners.

Circulation,
815 copies.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore) of the 21st August, referring to the Palam affray case, is glad to say that the villagers who had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Magistrate have been acquitted by the Divisional Judge of Delhi on appeal, but is surprised that neither the Magistrate nor the Judge took any notice of the death of the young priest who had been shot by the European soldiers.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Prayág Samdohár* (Allahabad), of the 25th August, complains that the assessment of the income-tax has been entrusted to the assessment of the income-tax.

Circulation,
550 copies.

low-paid officers who are misbehaving themselves and extorting bribes from the people. This is a very important and difficult work, and should be done by trustworthy and highly paid officers. The assessors should err on the side of leniency rather than on that of severity. The objections filed under the Indian Tax Act are disposed of in a very perfunctory manner. The present state of things is most unsatisfactory and cannot be too strongly condemned.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
390 copies.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Harda), of the 25th August, says that it is rumoured that a council of regency will not be established at Gwalior, but that the administration will be conducted by the eldest Mahārāni or the young Chief's mother with the aid of a European officer. If the rumour is well founded, it cannot be too deeply regretted. The late Mahārāja's desire was that the entire management of affairs should remain in the hands of his old and trusted Prime Minister, Sir Ganpat Rao, but hardly two months have elapsed since the Mahārāja's death when the Government of India has decided to disregard his wishes. When natives themselves can manage the affairs of States tolerably well, it is unjust to force European officers on those States. The *Sudhā* will not be surprised if European Prime Ministers are appointed in a number of Native States during Lord Dufferin's Viceroyalty.

RAILWAY.

Circulation,
413 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the Railway-station, Sahāranpur. 26th August, writing from Sahāranpur, complains that at the railway-station there, which is frequently visited by a large number of Hindu pilgrims to Hardwar, the railway police constables abuse passengers and illtreat them in other ways.

especially at the time of the distribution of tickets, in order to extort bribes from them.

LOCAL

The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 23rd August, publishes the proceedings of an influential public meeting held at the Municipal Hall, Moradabad, on the 19th idem, at the instance of the District Magistrate, to settle the dispute between Hindús and Musalmáns regarding the killing of kine by the latter on the day of the Id. The District Superintendent of Police presided, and it was resolved by the meeting that kine should be killed with necessary secrecy at those places only where they have hitherto been killed and which are entered in the list prepared by the police last year; and that if the privilege is desired for any other place, an application should be made to the Municipal Board, which will grant permission, provided there is no Hindu temple in the neighbourhood or the locality is not inhabited by a large number of Hindús.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Rasht-i-Akhdár* (Benares), of the 23rd August, complains that there is a large number of monkeys at Durga Kund, which is situated at one end of Benares, and that the brutes attack villagers who bring provisions to the city for sale. A boy was lately severely wounded by a monkey. The District Officers should see to this.

Circulation,
350 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Ain-i-Akhdár* (Moradabad), of the 24th August, complains that the road between the Rámghanga and the place where the road divides in two—one way leading to Rámpur and the other to Naini Tal—was injured by floods some years ago, but has not yet been repaired. The distance is covered with water a yard deep during the rains, and the inconvenience to which travellers are exposed in traversing it may be easily imagined.

Circulation,
140 copies.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Asbab-i-Aalam-ah	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Ayaz Singh	Aug. 25th	Aug. 28th.	184 copies.
2	Asbab-i-Azangarh	Azamgarh	"	"	Ilham Ali	Aug. 23rd	" 27th	350 "
3	Asbab-i-Hind	Jullundur	"	"	Barhat Ali	" 28th	" 29th	500 "
4	Asbab-i-Panjab	Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Divan Buta Singh	" 23rd, 25th & 27th.	" 26th, 28th & 30th.	"
5	Asr-i-Akbar	Agra	"	Weekly	Shuja-ul-Husain	" 21st	" 27th	160 "
6	Asr-i-Akbar	Moradabad	"	"	Dilwar Ali	" 24th	" 30th	140 "
7	Asr-i-Akbar	Meerut	"	"	Mugarrab Hussain Khan.	" "	" 27th	70 "
8	Asr-i-Akbar	Lahore	"	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	" 25th & 28th.	" 27th & 30th.	3,800 "
9	Asr-i-Akbar	Chunar	"	Weekly	Rajab Ali Khan	" 24th	" 29th	254 "
10	Asr-i-Akbar	Delhi	"	"	Fakhru-din	" 27th	" 30th	84 "
11	Asr-i-Akbar	Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Bai	" 24th & 28th.	" 26th & 30th.	510 copies (including 278 copies taken by Govt.)
12	Asr-i-Akbar	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	23rd	26th	103 copies.
13	Asr-i-Akbar	Badam	Urdu	"	Ali Amjad Hussain	" 21st	" 26th	200 "
14	Asr-i-Akbar	Lucknow	"	"	Chandan Lal	" "	" 28th	150 "
15	Asr-i-Akbar	Lahore	"	"	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjab.	" "	" 24th	150 "
16	Asr-i-Akbar	Bareilly	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	Raj Bahadur	For July & Aug.	26th	425 "
17	Asr-i-Akbar	Moradabad	Hindi	Bi-monthly	Kalid Prasad	Mar. 1st & Apr. 1st	27th	250 "
18	Asr-i-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Mirza Khan	Aug. 21st	30th	102 "

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

N O.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1886.	1886.	
44	Mawar-i-Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindī-Urdū...	Weekly	Gobardhan Das	Aug. 23rd	Aug. 27th	140* copies.
45	Mashir-i-Hind	Delhi	Urdū	"	Mir Hasan	" 24th	" 26th	200 "
46	Mashir-i-Qutub	Lucknow	"	"	Ghulam Muhammad,	" "	" 28th	276 "
47	Maw-i-Narbudda	Hoshangabad	"	"	Abdul Karim	" 20th	" 30th.	"
48	Maw-i-Pull a	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Ras	" 26th	" 26th	320 copies (in-
49	Mashir-i-Sirad	Meerut	"	Monthly	Muhammad Hussain Khan.	" 24th	"	cluding 50 copies taken by Govt).
50	Mish-i-Munros	Bijnor	"	Weekly	Mubilo-l-ah	21st	25th	250 copies.
51	Mitra Vilas	Lahore	Hindī	"	Mahmud Ram	23rd	"	350 "
52	Mulla-i-Nasr	"	Urdū	"	Jawad Ali Shah	27th	" 30th	150 "
53	Mulla Shabada	"	"	"	Faizul-din	28th	" 28th	650 "
54	Mulla Dostan	"	"	"	Ali Din	25th	"	1,400 "
55	Mishir-i-Azam	Moradabad	"	"	Amjad Ali	23rd	" 26th	175 "
56	Mishir-i-Hind	"	"	"	Ayaz Kriahn	" 17	" 24th	16 "
57	Mishir-i-Azam	Agre	"	"	Jamun Das	" 12	" 24th	325 "
58	Mishir-i-Hind	Patna	"	"	Shiva Narayan	" 17	" 24th	52 "
59	Mishir-i-Jamun	Jaunpur	"	"	Muhammad Jahag	" 17th	" 24th	50 "
60	Mishir-i-Mulla	Moradabad	"	"	Fahima-l-din	" 24th	" 28th	100 "
61	Mishir-i-Mulla	Ludhiana	"	"	Rev. O. B. Newton	" 26th	" 28th	755 "
62	Mishir-i-Azam	Cawnpore	"	"	Abdu-l-Hamid	" 28th	" 29th	844 "
63	Mishir-i-Budha	Harda	Marathi. Eng.	"	Baandava Bhaskar	" 25th	" 26th	390 "

64	Oudh Akhbar	... Lucknow	... Urdu	... Daily	... Sheo Prasād	...	24th to 30th,	24th to 30th,	660 copies (in- cluding copies taken by Govern- ment.)
65	Oudh Punch	...	...	Weekly	Sajid Hussain	...	19th	24th	300 copies.
66	Panjab Akhbar	... Lahore	...	Bi-weekly	Shams-ul-din	...	21st & 25th	24th & 29th	300
67	Panjab Punch	...	...	Weekly	Firoz-ul-din	...	25th	29th	80
68	Pata Khata	...	...	...	Abdu-l-Rahman	...	...	28th	400
69	Pata Akhbar	... Patiala	...	...	Din Muhammad	...	24th	28th	670
70	Prayag Samachar	... Allahabad	... Hindi	...	Dewaki Nandan	...	18th & 25th	25th	550
71	Rajshahi	... Sitkot	... Urdu	...	Divan Chand	...	24th	24th	300
72	Rajshahi Hind	... Lahore	...	...	Muharram Ali	...	21st	26th	450
73	Rajshahi Akhbar	... Benares	...	...	Ghulam Hussain	...	23rd	24th	350
74	Rajshahi Hind	... Lahore	...	Tri-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	...	21st, 24th, 28th & 29th	24th, 28th, 28th & 30th	413
75	Rajshahi Gazette	... Ajmer	... Urdu-Hindi	Weekly	Murad Ali	...	23rd	25th	381
76	Rajshahi Press	... Kalam	... Urdu	...	Muhammad Abdu-l- Haq	...	26th	29th	125
77	Rajshahi	... Lucknow	...	Daily	Tegh Bahadur	...	23rd to 28th	24th to 29th	150
78	Rajshahi Akhbar	... Sahawalpur	...	Weekly	Darshid Nath	...	26th	29th	250
79	Rajshahi Qaid	... Delhi	...	...	Muhammad Abdu-l- Qadir	...	...	28th	325
80	Rajshahi Baid	... Udaipur	... Hindi	...	Benahi Dhar	...	23rd	26th	200
81	Rajshahi Hind	... Meerut	... Urdu	...	Ahmad Hasan	...	24th	26th	120
82	Rajshahi Hind	... Dewapore	...	...	Muhammad Ibrahim	...	...	...	61
83	Rajshahi Akhbar	... Jhalam	... Urdu	...	Faqir Muhammad	...	23rd	28th	307
84	Rajshahi Hind	... Chandwa	... Urdu	...	Lakshman Anant	...	25th	28th	300
85	Rajshahi Qaid	... Bikaner	... Urdu	...	Muhammad Rasool	...	26th	30th	150
86	Rajshahi	... Moradabad	...	...	Rabat Ali Khan	...	27th	29th	60
87	Rajshahi	... Lucknow	...	...	Puran Chand	...	24th	...	125

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
88	Tattva-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ahmat Ali	Aug. 24th	Aug. 26th	300 copies.
89	Vastr-i-Hind	Sialkot	"	"	Mirza Mavahid	" 22nd	" 25th	192
90	Vastr-i-Mulk	"	"	"	Ghulam Ahmad	" 24th	" 30th.	"
91	Victoria Paper	"	"	Daily	Gyan Chand	" 21st to 27th.	" 24th to 30th.	800
92	Pratt Dhar	Dehar	Marathi	Weekly	Hari Bhakar	" 19th	" 25th	120
93	Wagya-i-Siam	Ghazipur	Urdu	"	Siraj-ul-Ain Ahmad	" 23rd	" 23th	225
94	Zarfa-i-Hind	Meerut	"	"	Satish Ali	" 24th	" 24th	200

ALAMABAD, }
The 6th September, 1886.

PRIYADAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS,

Received up to 10th September, 1886.

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